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TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

—OF THE—

Superintendent of Public Instruction

STATE OF IDAHO.

FOR SCHOOL YEARS 1888 AND 1889.

—o—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Boise City, Idaho, November 20, 1890.

To His Excellency, George L. Shoup,
Governor of Idaho:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor herewith to submit the Twelfth Biennial Report of the Department of Public Instruction, containing a statement of the Public Schools of Idaho, based upon reports made for the school years 1888 and 1889

Yours Respectfully,

CHARLES C. STEVENSON,
Ter Supt of Public Instruction.

The year 1890, which corresponds with the school year 1889, has been a remarkable one, not only to our young and prosperous Territory just ushured into Statehood, but also to the school interests of our commonwealth. The efforts of the hardy band of pioneer educators seem now likely to be crowned with success and their fondest hopes realized. With Statehood comes a long attendant train of advantages. Magnificent endowments by the General Government will 'ere long enable Idaho to take a proud position in the advance ground of education Facilities for higher scholarship can now be more readily provided. The crude methods and appliances of pioneer days must soon give way to improvement. Our Teachers can be provided with opportunities for improving themselves in the theory and practice of teaching In short the advantages the cause of education will derive from Statehood are manifold.

During the two years now closed, Idaho has made wonderful strides in educational reform. The tide of immigration now setting in from the East has brought an enormous increase in school population, and has also furnished an extensive and competent corps of instructors The domination of a powerful priesthood in the Southeastern counties over public schools has been broken, and a wonderful improvement therein is already apparent.

Scores of artistic, comfortable and commodious school houses have been erected throughout the State. Graded schools, heretofore a rarety, now are numerous. The amounts expended for school purposes have nearly doubled in three years Yet with all these improvements, it must not be forgotten that Idaho has been laboring under the burden of a crude and imperfect school law. Great changes are needed to insure a perfect system and the hope is entertained that the First Legislature of the State of Idaho will lay the foundations so broad and deep that the future of her public schools will be glorious.

A number of necessary changes have been alluded to in this Report, and the new Superintendent, Mr. J. E. Harroun, an old educator himself, has many important suggestions to make. Other friends of education will not be backward in their efforts to bring about a successful reform.

Following is a list of the County School Superintendents in Idaho, but whose terms of office expire on the 2d Monday of January, 1891:

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
W. F. Ryals	Boise City	Ada
Mrs. Frances Butler	Hailey	Alturas
R. Kennington	Montpelier	Bear Lake
Geo. F. Gagon	Soda Springs	Bingham
J. A. Lippincott	Centerville	Boise
P. M. Niles	Albion	Cassia
Miss Ada Rippey	Challis	Custer
Bart Clinton	Rocky Bar	Elmore

NAME	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
H. Robbins	Cottonwood	Idaho
Miss Junie Kanouse	Rathdrum	Kootenai
T. N. Creekmur	Moscow	Latah
Thos. Elder	Salmon City	Lemhi
H. F. Baker	Bellevue	Logan
S. G. Isaman	Lewiston	Nez Perce
W. T. Wright	Franklin	Oneida
John Scales	Silver City	Owyhee
A. O. Ingalls	Murray	Shoshone
D. J. Richardson	Salubria	Washington

[NOTE—The Probate Judge under the Constitution is made *ex officio* County School Superintendent, and their names not having yet been reported it is impossible here to insert them.]

REPORTS AND SCHOOL OFFICERS.

I desire to emphasize the observations of my efficient predecessor, Superintendent S. W. Moody, and to particularly call your attention to the fact that a liberal contingent fund is absolutely necessary for the State Superintendent to keep a proper record of the essential statistics. The fund should be sufficient to enable him to make the needed improvements in the printing of blanks. As they now exist it is absolutely impossible to get a correct and satisfactory line of reports from the counties Books should be provided for County Superintendents so that they would not be compelled to appeal to the generosity of County Commissioners for a cheap blotter and record book in which to record the transactions of their offices as required by law, and which in a number of instances, I am sorry to state, have been refused. Too often it is the case that the most incompetent men in the District are elected School Trustees, because no capable person will take the place, and too frequently the most ignorant of all is elected Clerk of the Board. Under such circumstances it is impossiple to secure correct reports. It is often impossible for the County Superintendent to visit all of the Districts in a large and thinly settled County without incurring heavy expenses, which often the County Commissioners hesitate to pay, and in two or three cases have so refused. A system of accounting monthly to the County Superintendent should be adopted, made compulsory, and plain convenient blanks furnished for these reports so that the financial condition of each District could be seen by a glance.

The school law should be made so explicit on all these, what so many erroneously term trivial points, that no mistake can be made. The average Trustee has a wonderful respect for law, and where it is ambiguous and uncertain soon deludes himself, on account of its close perusal, with the opinion that he knows as much law as anyone. With some good system of reports from the Trustees and Teachers it would be an easy task for County Superintendents to send in able and correct reports.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

The Constitution of the State of Idaho, Section 6, Article XXIII, provides that the Probate Judge shall be *ex-officio* County Superintendent of Public Instruction. Had the framers of that instrument the faintest conception of the wrong that that provision would do to Idaho's Public Schools, it is not to be presumed that they would have inserted it From all sections of our State comes the most forcible denunciations of such a union of offices. Nor is this murmur of disapproval without experience. Idaho in the years gone by had the same combination of officers and so great was the stagnation and incompetency of our school system that it had to be repealed and the separate office of County Superintendent created. I insert the opinion of Ex-Superintendent Moody on this point:

"From close personal observation I am strongly of the opinion that the creation of the separate office of County School Superintendent from that of County Auditor or Probate Judge, has been of material beneficial effect upon the schools. The traces of mismanagement and neglect under the old system in this respect, are gradually disappearing and better work is accomplished."

And so now when we have almost completely recovered from these bad effects and are just entering upon a glorious career of Statehood, the Public Schools of the new State are to be thrown back into the old pool of neglect and mismanagement for the purpose of making a show of saving a few dollars for each county. The greatest branch of our State, the best endowed with public lands and wealth in the State, the the branch that has the training and developement of the future citizens of Idaho is to be subordinated to every other interest and connected with the administration of dead men's estates. It is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the school system that the County Superintendent visit the schools in his County and it is equally necessary that the Probate Court be open every legal working day in the year. Now how are these conflicting duties to be harmonized?

The best interests of our schools demand the amendment of this provision of the Constitution, but this amendment cannot become operative until approved by a vote of the people at the next general election, so that the Public Schools of Idaho must remain under this unjust burden until 1892.

The amendment, however, should be passed by the Legislature at this session and thus afford an opportunity for the election of a separate County Superintendent at the earliest Constitutional time.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

I would most respectfully suggest that the provision in Section 630, Revised Statutes of Idaho, be amended to provide that the Clerk of the

Board of School Trustees act as School Census Marshal in each District, and the remuneration for taking the Census be fixed at five cents per capita, instead of ten cents as is now allowed for enumerating the school children. This would make a saving of many thousand dollars to the County School Funds.

ESCHEATED ESTATES AND STATE SCHOOL FUNDS.

Reference to these subjects can be made to the State Treasurer's report for 1889 and 1890, where a correct showing is made. The State Fund has been invested according to law and is drawing interest

TEXT BOOKS.

A number of changes in Text Books were made in many Counties early in 1890, nearly all of them being satisfactory, so that little fault can now be found with the books in use and which cannot be changed until 1894. This provision is a wise one.

COUNTY TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES.

The law allows teachers who have taught five years in any one County to continue to teach ever after without an examination by the County Superintendent. I would recommend that this law be repealed. It is entirely wrong, as by it many an incompetent teacher is foisted upon the community for life, and being thus situated neglects to improve himself in accordance with new and improved methods which certainly lead to a higher standard of attainments. The system of granting permits to teach, in my opinion, should be abolished. Cases have occurred in Idaho where persons have taught a year on permits and without examination. This is an evasion, but under the permit law it can be done. The County School Superintendent should be authorized to examine applicants and grant certificates at any time application for certificate is made.

During the term the question having been brought before this department by several County School Superintendents, I decided that any person belonging to any sect, society or organization which countenanced, encouraged, advised or taught the practice of any crime, or countenanced or encouraged the evasion of the laws of the land, was not a law abiding citizen and not of good moral character under the law and should not be granted a certificate or permitted to teach in the Public Schools. This was effectually enforced by the County officers and today the Mormon church is not in possession of our schools spreading its dangerous and damnable doctrines therein.

THE COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.

This law is a dead letter, and should be either amended to render it practicable or else be repealed. It is very difficult to frame such a law that would work successfully in the thin and sparsely settled Districts

of Idaho. In case it is deemed proper to remodel the present compulsory law I would suggest that a sufficient attendance at a private school of good standing and character, be taken as an equivalent for attendance at the public school. This would remove much opposition to the law.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

The state is entitled to 32 sections or 46,080 acres. These have all been selected except 1906.15 acres and several selections canceled by by the General Land Office, but for which lands in lieu can be selected. The remainder should be selected as soon as the new surveys will permit. Much of this University Land is very valuable, and would bring in open market a greater price than ten dollars per acre. A table showing these University lands is given elsewhere.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Under statehood we obtain possession of the common school lands in sections sixteen and thirty six in each township. Proper legislation is necessary to make these lands applicable to our school wants. Much opposition is made to the minimum price of ten dollars per acre, fixed by the constitution, many considering the price too high, but although a great quantity of these lands are not valuable at the present time, there is a quantity that is worth much more than ten dollars; at any rate it hoped that the smoothing hand of time will work great improvements in the valleys and plains of Idaho, as well as in her forest clad hills, and that we may look back and say that the fathers of the constitution builded well.

SCHOOL FACILITIES.

Notwithstanding the large number of school houses erected during the past two years, the great proportion of these temples of education in Idaho are too small and needlessly uncomfortable. In nearly every district there has been an increase in school children, and yet all continue to be packed into the same little illy ventilated room, the foul air in which will almost knock one down on entering. The teachers are overworked and cannot do justice to the cause. The Districts, many of them, are poor and exhaust all their means to provide the three months school required by law. What then is the remedy? I would suggest that the proceeds of the State General School Fund, with what may be added to it from time to time, be used largely for the purpose of building and equiping proper school houses for the smaller and poorer Districts. The wealthier Districts can look out for themselves, more properly, for in this free land of ours the poor man's child is as much entitled to a common school education as the rich man's. The building of these school houses should be entrusted to competent and reliable parties and not to some ignorant and incompetent Board of Trustees. The minimum rate of school tax is too low, and the wrong done the school interests is made more glaringly apparent when property is assessed at about one-third of its valuation, as is often the case. The rate should be in-

creased from four to six mills on the dollar. I am glad to be able to state that the number of school houses rented from religious societies has materially decreased during the year.

DISTRICT BOUNDARY LINES.

In almost all of the Counties are to be found the most impossible boundary lines. One in particular, I call to mind, which when traced resulted in a straight line, without the other sides necessary to enclose the territory intended to be embraced. Some districts overlap each other and the result is the greatest confusion, imperfect census taking, and in some instances litigation. I would suggest that the Board of Commissioners in each county be required to procure through the County Surveyor a County map on which should be plainly traced the School Districts in the County, and if while preparing this map irregularities are discovered that they be corrected and the correct boundaries of the Districts forever established.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

I would earnestly recommend the amendment of the law so as to permit all persons who possess the qualifications of voters at general elections to vote at any and all school elections. The matter of education should not be limited by a property qualification. as there are plenty of people competent to vote intelligently on all questions concerning special taxes, bounding Districts, etc, who toil for their daily bread and own no property. Many a District is prevented from building a good school house, because the wealthier property owners refuse to bond the District. Another reason in favor of this amendment is that in some of the southern Counties the Mormons, having taken their children out of the public schools, and established schools of their own, because they had lost their control, vote down all special taxes and bonds, claiming because they are resident free holders and heads of families that they can vote at such elections, notwithstanding they are not legal voters at a general election. The result is that the Gentiles, the legal voters, are at the mercy of the Church and can neither build a school house or rent one, because the church owns the necessary buildings. This amendment would therefore bring great relief to that section of the country. In the Boise City Independent School District, a voter is prohibited from voting for School Trustees unless he has paid taxes and the result is that in some cases an old silver watch, or a shot gun has done duty to enable the rounders to get the necessary tax receipt for ten cents.

REGULATIONS.

I would suggest that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction be required by law to prepare and publish a pamphlet containing regulations, suggestions and instructions to Teachers and Trustees relative to the government of schools, discipline, grading, ventilation, and heat-

ing of school houses, building, suggestions as to proper plans and designs, and furnishing and equipping schools, and on all other kindred subjects which suggest themselves to a school officer; and to this end, a sufficient appropriation be made to defray the expenses of printing and distribution. These expenses need only be trivial. The result will be very beneficial, as many of our school officers are willing to do right but do not know how and will take any good advice offered.

ARBOR DAY.

It is very gratifying to note the great and increasing interest taken in the observance of this day, devoted to tree planting. Sometime previous to the last Monday of April in 1890, I prepared Arbor Day programmes for appropriate exercises, including recitations, songs, speeches, topics for discussion, subjects for essays, a ceremony for planting the school or class tree, and in which I suggested the taking of a vote as to the choice of a state tree. These were generally distributed throughout the several counties and in many instances the day was profitably observed. Owing to the late spring some were prevented from celebrating the day. In one case the programme was carried out in the school house and the enthusiastic pupils determined to perform the ceremony of tree planting, planted one in the snow, then only two feet deep. Numerous votes were sent in and from them it appears that the maple was in the lead as the State Tree, with the pine a close second. Throughout the entire State there were more trees planted in 1890 than during any three years previous, which encouraging fact shows that the people of Idaho are prepared to meet the denudation of the forests by adding forests of their own.

It is very difficult in Idaho, on account of the difference in climate and altitude, to select an Arbor Day that would generally be suitable for tree planting, and for that reason we generally have an Arbor Day of some two months duration.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The Independent Districts of Lewiston and Boise City were organized under special acts which deprive the State and County Superintendents of any official supervision of their affairs. These officers should at least have the determination of the qualifications of teachers, which is now vested in the Boards of Trustees. No person should be allowed to teach in Idaho who does not possess a certificate from a School Superintendent. As it now appears there often arises a feeling of superiority in the minds of the city teachers and they do not care to associate with their less favored brethren, the country teachers, and the result is that when Institute time comes around, the country teachers have to do nearly all of the Institute work, while the others look on and cynically criticize.

I would earnestly recommend that some changes be made in these

special acts in this respect, so as to more closely identify these schools with the public school system of our State.

TERRITORIAL CERTIFICATES.

During my term of office I have issued... .....Territorial Certificates good for five years. The law requires an applicant to pass an approved examination in the following branches: Written Arithmetic, U. S History, Reading and Elocution, English Grammar, Common and Physical Geography, Geology, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Plane Geometry, General History, Political Economy, Civil Government and the Theory and Art of Education. I would recommend that Geology be withdrawn from the required studies and that Bookkeeping be substituted, as it is infinitely more beneficial for the average boy to be able to keep his father's books than to know at a glance the difference between all the rocks in christendom. The subject is not generally taught and many good teachers hesitate to apply for State Certificates, simply because it is required.

TEACHERS' COUNTY CERTIFCATES.

The branches required to be passed in an examination for a County Certificate are: Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Modern Geography and History of the United States. First grade to those that pass not less than seventy-five per cent in any one branch and seventy-five per cent general average, good for one year. I would recommend that the county Superintendent be required by law to hold written examinations of teachers, and that after each examination he be required to transmit the examination papers, his marking thereon, and the result, to the State Superintendant for his inspection, and that express power be conferred on the State Superintendent to revoke, for cause, any teacher's certificate.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

Nothing is productive of so much good in so short a time as the annual assembling of teachers in the Institute. It must be borne in mind that many of our teachers never have any other opportunity of hearing and investigating newer and more improved methods of teaching, and for that reason the holding of Institutes should be encouraged. I I would recommend that the law be changed to make it obligatory upon each County Superintendent to hold a Teachers' Institute each year, and should the Superintendent feel himself incompetent to preside over the Institute, that he be allowed to appoint some suitable and competent person to preside over and conduct the deliberations of the Institute, and that said person so appointed be allowed the sum of fifty dollars, to be paid by the County. I would also recommend that the sum now al-

lowed for the incidental expenses of Institutes be increased to seventy-five dollars, and also that the County Superintendent be required to endorse on the back of each teachers' certificate, so attending, the fact that he attended said Institute on a certain date. Institutes have been held during the term in the Counties of Ada, Washington, Nez Perce, Latah, and Bingham, which have been occasions of lively interest and productive of much good.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

One of the greatest necessities for the school interests of Idaho is a good Normal School where teachers could receive that training so essentially necessary for successful work in the school room. The establishment of such a school has been one of the wildest dreams of our teachers, but Statehood and a liberal endowment of land by the General Government renders it possible that ere long the dream may be verified. Owing to the peculiar Geographical character of Idaho, in order to make the Normal course perfectly successful, it would appear to be almost necessary to establish two Normal Schools, one in North Idaho and one in South Idaho. This, of course, could not all be done at one time, but all parties concerned could act with that view in mind. Care should be taken to locate the Normal school in some favorable locality, in some inviting place, where the labor of taking the course would not be rendered irksome by unfavorable surroundings. The best and most experienced Normal Instructor should be procured to preside over the School and its success will be assured. In this connection allow me to suggest that the President of the State Normal School could be required to conduct a Normal Institute during the hot summer months at some cool mountain resort where our teachers could all find the means of acquiring useful information as well as enjoying pleasant recreation, and until then it would be a good thing for the cause of education if the Legislature would empower the State Superintendeut to employ two Normal Instsute leaders or instructors for a short time during each summer, to preside over and conduct general Institutes, one for North Idaho and one for South Idaho at suitable points selected therein. Eminent instructors can be procured from the east during the hot summer months at a trifling expense. Cheap rates could be procured from the railroads and teachers given an opportunity to attend *en masse*. No more beautiful places could be selected for the first Institute, than Coeur d'Alene City and Wood River.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This institution will no doubt ere long be an assured fact, having as it has a magnificent endowment of public lands. I would suggest that

a course on mineralogy, the assaying and reduction of ores, and on all points necessary for a good knowledge of mines and mining, be made one of the principal features of the College, for the mining interests of Idaho are undoubtedly as important as the agricultural.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

I would respectfully recommend that the sum now allowed for printing the necessary school blanks, etc, used in the State be increased to four hundred and fifty dollars. The rapid increase in school children and schools in Idaho, renders much more printing necessary, and the three hundred dollar appropriation of former years is now totally inadequate. The sum allowed the State Superintendent for travelling expenses is too low and should be increased to at least six hundred dollars per annum, and he should be allowed fifty dollars per year for stamps, post office box, and those office incidentals absolutely necessary. The office has never had such a thing as an allowance for stamps, etc., and it is hardly fair to compel as poorly a paid officer as the Superintendent to pay for materials out of his own pocket with which to transact public business.

The office is also very deficient in furniture, an addition of which is absolutely necessary. Too many people are of the opinion that public schools do not need any supervision and that they can get along very well themselves. Those persons are woefully mistaken. The more supervision of the right sort that a school has the better the school. It is to be hoped that the first Legislature of the State of Idaho will not fall into the old rut and neglect to do anything for the welfare of the school interests of our new State.

I herewith present some remarks of interest gleaned from the reports of County Superintendents:

FROM SUPERINTENDENT S. G. ISAMAN, OF NEZ PERCE COUNTY.

"The teachers in attendance at our Institute passed several resolutions, among which was one requesting that a third grade be added to our list of Certificates and that all Certificates be revoked whose holders were not in attendance at some Inststute during the year, and that no Certificate be issued to any one who has not been in attendance."

This would be an excellent law in some States but is not practicable for Idaho. "I would suggest that School District Trustees be placed under bonds to do their duties."

FROM SUPERINTENDENT W. T. WRIGHT, OF ONEIDA COUNTY.

"The Compulsory Act is of no effect, as far as our County is concerned. I would suggest that all school districts be compelled to build

and own a District School house. An act that will compel children between the ages of eight and fourteen years to attend school, and not compel the parents of those children to provide them with school houses is in my opinion of no effect."

"The most of the school houses in this County are claimed as private property, but obviously belong to an organization, and in most cases rent is charged for their use. The free schools will never flourish nor work systematically as long as the majority of residents in a District has the power to vote "*tax no*," and unfortunately the majority in this County consists of a certain class of residents who are antagonistic to our free school system."

"The proper qualifications of legal voters for levying taxes should be clearly set forth in a condensed form. I would also recommend that the present method of electing County School Superintendents be changed and would suggest that this officer be elected by School Districts at the same time of holding elections for the purpose of electing School Trustees."

FROM SUPERINTENDENT DAVID J. RICHARDSON, WASHINGTON COUNTY

"In some of the Districts ineffectual attempts have been made to enforce the Compulsory School Law, while in the other Districts it has been entirely ignored. In many instances men are selected for Trustees who have no families and who are also deficient in education and do not seem to realize the importance of the same, and are careless about making the proper reports even if capable of doing so."

FROM SUPERINTENDENT R. A. COATES, OF CUSTER COUNTY.

"The Districts are very indifferent about school elections and when they are held, in scarcely a single instance are they observed correctly or the returns made up as required by law."

FROM SUPERINTENDENT A. O. INGALLS, OF SHOSHONE COUNTY.

"Our great want is trained teachers. Teaching is a profession and requires technical knowledge in addition to general knowledge. A Normal school is necessary somewhere and in some form. I think it is an error in the provisions of the Constitution to unite the office of Probate Judge with that of County Superintendent of Schools. It is a false idea in every respect. It is almost impossible to find one man who is equally competent for both offices. In this way you force the school into the mire of politics. The election of School district officers is taken away from all political influence and are elected in September. Why not do the same with the County Superintendent ?"

SUMMARY OF REPORTS

Of County School Superintendents and Independent School Districts for School Years 1888 and 1889.

	1888	1889
Number of Districts	386	410
" School Houses	296	315
" School Houses owned by District	220	266
" Schools	409	497
" Scholars Enrolled	12,457	14,311
" Libraries	21	18
" Volumes in same	2,198	2,139
" Visits made by County Supts	325	431
" Months Schools were Taught	1,716¼	1,733¾
Proportional Attendance	60 per ct.	66 per ct.
Total number boys of school age	12,186	13,217
Total number girls of school age	11,366	12,524
Total number of children of school age	23,552	25,741
Amounts received from County taxes	$117,234 22	$127,511 24
Amounts received from district taxes	39,759 53	35,044 12
Amounts received from all sources	190,447 36	202,235 47
Amounts paid, teachers' salaries	115,389 56	121,582 33
Amounts paid for all purposes	143,014 71	168,319 68
Number receipts made by trustees	1,447	1,680
Balance left on hand	$32,545 70	$34,592 93

INCREASE IN SCHOOL POPULATION.

The files of this office show that the population of school age has been as follows:

School Year.	Number of school children	School Year	Number of school children.
1870	888	1880	6,698
1871	1,596	1881	8,193
1872	1,909	1882	9,650
1873	3,473	1883	10,936
1874	4,010	1884	13,140
1875	3,852	1885	15,399
1876	(*)	1886	17,372
1877	4,028	1887	19,994
1878	4,942	1888	23,552
1879	4,855	1889	25,741

* No complete report.

From the best authority obtainable I would estimate the number of children in Idaho not enumerated at 9,000.

CONCLUSION.

Provision should be made for printing the Biennial Reports of the State Superintendent. This Report was kindly printed by Steunenberg Bros., of Caldwell, Idaho, who are compelled to present their claims to the Legislature for payment, there being no appropriations available for such a purpose. The office of Territorial Superintendent died with the Territory, and the New State Superintendent, Hon. J. E. Harroun, has assumed charge and has accepted all of the burdens and responsibilities with the skill and method of an old veteran in the harness.

I desire to return thanks to all officials, both school and other otherwise, and citizens who have lent cheerful aid to the cause of education in Idaho, and trusting that the Legislature will see the way to remedy many of the defects in our school laws,

I am, Yours Very Respectfully,

CHAS. C. STEVENSON,

Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction for Idaho.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Selections made at Oxford Land Office, Idaho.

Tracts.	Section	Township	Range.	Acres.	Remarks.
	15	20 N.	23 E	640	
	22	20 N.	23 E	640	
	27	20 N.	23 E	640	
	28	20 N.	23 E.	640	
	32	21 N.	22 E	640	
N ½ N ½ SW ¼ and SE ¼	24	3 N	38 E.	560	Cancelled as to the S. ½ SW ¼ by letter to register and receiver June 11, 1887.
	35	3 N.	38 E	640	
	19	5 N	38 E	635 46	
N ½ and SW ¼	29	5 N	38 E.	480	
	30	5 N	38 E	636 78	
	34	5 N	38 E.	640	
	21	9 S.	42 E	640	
	11	16 S	24 E.	640	
	13	16 S.	24 E	640	
	28	10 S	24 E	578 40	
	19	15 S.	25 E.	635 34	
	24	16 S	25 E.	640	
	25	16 S	25 E	640	
	26	16 S.	25 E.	640	
	35	16 S.	25 E	640	
	6	13 S	43 E.	734 40	Lot 1 and SE ¼ of NE ¼ covered by homestead 1410 and allowed to stand by letter to register and receiver July 2, 1886.
	29	12 S.	44 E.	40	S ½ of SW sec 29 and W ½ NW ½ sec 32 covered by honest entry 660 of George Rawley, Jan 12, 1883 Homestead allowed to stand (See letter to register and receiver July 2, 1886.
	32	12 S.	44 E	640	
	15	14 S.	43 E	320	
W ½	22	14 S	43 E	320	
W ½	22	11 S.	43 E	640	
Totnl acres . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	15,180 30	

Selections made at Lewiston Land Office, Idaho

Sections	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Section	Town.	Range	Acres
9.	40 N.	5 W.	640	29	31 N	5 E.	640
12.	39 N.	4 W	640	9.	33 N.	5 E	640
9	38 N	1 W.	640	33.	33 N	5 E.	640
17.	38 N.	1 W.	640	22	31 N	4 E	640
11	39 N	2 W	640	34	29 N	2 E	640
14	39 N.	3 W	640	35	29 N	2 E	640
21.	41 N	4 W	640	26	51 N.	5 W.	640
22	34 N.	5 W.	640	24	53 N.	3 W	640
25.	33 N.	5 W	640	32	53 N	3 W	640
35	42 N.	4 W.	640	28.	51 N.	4 W	640
28.	33 N.	4 W.	640	28.	52 N.	4 W	640
24	41 N.	5 W	640				
28	43 N.	5 W	640	Total acres. . .	. . . . .	. . .	15,360

UNIVERSITY LANDS—*Continued.*

Selected at United States Land Office at Boise City, Idaho.

Tracts.	Section	Township	Range.	Acres
NE ¼ and S 1-2 of	25	3 N	1 E	480 00
NW 1-4 and S. 1-2 of	26	3 N	1 E	480 00
All of	27	3 N	1 E	640 00
E 1-2 of	28	3 N	1 E	320 00
All of	34	3 N	1 E	640 00
All of	35	3 N	1 E	640 00
All of, fractional	15	8 N	5 W	558 80
All of	35	8 N	5 W	640 00
E 1-2 of	11	3 N	5 W	320 00
NW 1-4 of	11	3 N	5 W	160 00
Lot 1 of	11	3 N	5 W	39 07
Lot 2 of	11	3 N	5 W	35 50
S 1-2 of	17	3 N	1 W	320 00
E 1-2 of	19	3 N	1 W	320 00
All of	20	3 N	1 W	640 00
All of	21	3 N	1 W	640 00
All of	22	3 N	1 W	640 00
S 1-2	23	3 N	1 W	320 00
All of	29	3 N	1 W	640 00
All of	4	3 N	1 W	640 00
All of	29	5 N	1 E	640 00
All of	32	7 N	1 E	640 00
All of	8	5 N	4 W	640 00
All of	10	7 N	4 W	640 00
All of	21	7 N	4 W	640 00
All of	25	7 N	4 W	640 00
All of	32	7 N	4 W	640 00

SUMMARY.

Boise City	12,953 37
Lewiston	15,360 00
Oxfo.d	15,860 38
Total acres	44,173 75

There yet remain to be selected 1,906 25 acres, and also the equivalent of selections canceled by order of the General Land Office,

CERTIFCATES GRANTED.

Number of Teachers holding Certificates granted in the State of Idaho.

COUNTIES.	Number of male teachers. First grade.	Number of male teachers. Second grade.	Number female teachers. First grade.	Number female teachers. Second grade.	Total number male teachers.	Total number female teachers	Total number of teachers.
Ada	11	6	8	8	17	16	33
Alturas	6	6	16	7	12	23	35
Bear Lake	6	9	.....	7	15	7	22
Bingham	10	10	4	11	20	15	35
Boise	3	3	3	8	6	11	17
Cassia	9	8	6	3	17	9	26
Custer	4	1	2	2	5	4	9
Elmore	2	.....	2	2	2	4	6
Idaho	7	2	10	5	9	15	24
Kootenai	2	1	5	1	3	6	9
Latah	10	11	15	11	21	26	47
Lemhi	2	2	4	2	4	6	10
Logan	4	4	2	5	8	7	15
Nez Perce	6	2	6	5	8	11	15
Oneida	3	10	9	8	13	17	34
Owyhee	3	2	7	4	5	11	16
Shoshone	6	.....	4	1	6	5	11
Washington	8	2	4	11	10	15	25
Total	102	79	103	101	181	208	389

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Prepared from Reports of County School Superintendents for the School year beginning the first Monday in September, 1888, and including the Independent School Districts of Boise City, Ada County: and Lewiston, Nez Perce County.

Counties.	No of District.	No. of School Houses	No Schools.	No Scholars Enrolled.	No. Libraries.	No Volumes	No times School Visited by Co Supt during school year.	Length of School during the year Months.	Proportional Attendance—Per cent	No. of Boys between 5 and 21 years of age	No of Girls between 5 and 21 years of age	Total No Children between 5 and 21 years of age	To Cash paid for Teachers' Salaries	To Cash paid for Sites, Buildings, Repairs and School Furniture.	To Cash paid for School Libraries and apparatus.	To Cash paid for Rent, Fuel and Contingent Expenses	Total Debits.	By Balance on Hand at beginning of School year.	By Cash received from County Taxes	By Cash received from District Taxes.	By Cash received from Miscellaneous sources	Total Credits
Ada	38	35	40	1104	3	804	37	195	68	1213	1170	2383	$ 18757 09	$ 2524 10	$ 155 45	$ 1626 61	$ 23063 25	$ 1870 20	$ 13191 86	$12438 86	$ 754 86	$ 28255 78
Alturas	11	6	16	524	6	704	23	55½	66	360	320	680	7709 43	4154		1536 13	13399 56	457 19	6069 11	7448 04		13974 34
Bear Lake	16	4	16	702	—	—	33	87½	51½	1083	955	2038	2073 28	656 10	400	195 43	3324 81	53 27	3490 69	417 69		3961 65
Bingham	47	22	49	2189	5	99	19	234¼	69	2227	1994	4221	16608 36	2668 97		3883 36	23160 69	5361 47	17752 12	3995 75		27311 84
Boise	19	19	21	457	1	11	20	97½	78	423	374	797	7531 59	864 75	447 65	244 66	9088 65	2540 13	8788 53	799 68		12128 34
Cassia	25	23	26	917	—	—	29	107½	71½	588	651	1239	5268 95	341 87	104 20	204 50	5884 90	2051 41	5266 77			7318 18
Custer	11	5	11	232	—	—	10	54¼	64	188	178	366	3995	305	48	823 44	5171 22	984 19	3273 85	363 88	2000 00	6508 04
Elmore	7	6	6	14	—	—	1	3	12	187	184	371							534 35	138 03		672 38
Idaho	21	13	21	588	—	—	21	80¾	44½	452	392	844	3497 43	607 88	300	187 27	4592 58	265 15	3836 95	147	148 50	5367 60
Kootenai	12	10	10	254	—	—	6	44	72	352	316	668	2242	1417 22		250 37	3909 59	462 70	2454 66	572 94	515 00	4005 30
Latah	54	46	65	1101	—	—	38	193	71¼	1515	1338	2853	8748 87	66 85	24	867 48	9379 94	1107 27	10081 64	46 84	1049 36	11177 84
Lemhi	9	8	10	274	—	—	4	40	57	225	227	452	3077	7 64		244 04	3328 68	329 66	3973 78			4303 44
Logan	22	19	23	856	1	125	15	73½	68	648	610	1258	9254 91	3494 05		2361 32	15110 28	2667 53	8935 15	4998 31	156 54	16757 53
Nez Perce	13	12	17	888	1	100	9	60¾	54	456	454	910	5252 28	205 80	38 60	1302 04	8238 95	621 56	3971 82	6436		10659 28
Oneida	28	22	28	1158	1	10	14	110¼	59	1251	1196	2447	4186 55	121 22	63 75	393 03	4748 92	730 22	5498 06	807 99		6807 85
Owyhee	12	14	13	193	1	310	5	85½	64¼	172	164	336	6991 17	488 85	192 60	265 82	7938 44	6432 84	7000 00	880 79	192 60	14506 23
Shoshone	12	11	11	260	2	35	17	66½	61	279	266	545	3997 50	871 15	299 87	987 18	5908 70	1803 33	5959 89		771 15	8534 37
Washington	29	21	26	744	—	—	24	127	52⅘	567	577	1144	6198 15	209 43	56 78	187 77	6764 55	807 35	7154 99	267 73		8197 37
Total	386	296	400	12457	21	2198	325	1716¼	60.1	12186	11366	23552	$115389 56	$19004 88	$2130 90	$15560 45	$143014 71	$28545 47	$117234 22	$39759 53	$5588 01	$190447.36

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Prepared from Reports of County School Superintendents for the School Year beginning the first Monday in September, 1889, and including the Independent Districts of Boise City and Emmettsville in Ada Co., and Lewiston in Nez Perce Co., and Moscow in Latah Co., under dates and period shown in separate reports.

Counties.	No. of District.	No of School Houses	No. Schools.	No. Scholars Enrolled.	No Libraries.	No Volumes.	No. times School Visited by Co. Supt. during school year.	Length of School during the year.	Proportional Attendance—Per cent	No of Boys between 5 and 21 years of age	No of Girls between 5 and 21 years of age	Total No. Children between 5 and 21 years of age	To Cash paid for Teachers' Salaries.	To Cash paid for Sites, Buildings, Repairs and School Furniture.	To Cash paid for School Libraries and apparatus	To Cash paid for Rent, Fuel and Contingent Expenses.	Total Debits.	By Balance on Hand at beginning of School year.	By Cash received from County Taxes	By Cash received from District Taxes	By Cash received from Miscellaneous sources.	Total Credits.
Ada	39	34	66	2136	1	800	34	178½	87½	1429	1448	2877	$ 19796 64	$ 4432 55	$4950 00	$ 3110 35	$ 32159 43	$ 2761 47	$ 14382 24	$16560 09	$ 1993 28	$ 35653 82
Altmas	12	12	16	523	5	504	16	43½	55	364	347	711	6004 41	1292 45	48 57	1631 75	9877 24	186 48	4158 21	5103 70		9448 31
Bear Lake	16	4	16	702	—	—	33	87½	57½	1083	1055	2138	2073 28	656 10	400	195 43	3324 81	53 27	3490 69	413 69		3961 65
Bingham	49	32	56	2349	4	180	36	252	57½	2556	2312	4868	17712 48	200		4853 70	22766 18	4389 83	17753 03	5226 67	43 68	27216 21
Boise	20	19	22	454	1	58	22	116	69½	448	429	877	7168	446 89		1124 75	8739 64	3136 24	7906 25			11042 49
Cassia	26	23	25	917	—	—	86	93	85½	699	625	1324	4895 87	376 75	587 40	589 06	6534 99	1527 87	5592 84	633 53	26 45	7800 61
Custer	11	6	11	210	—	—	10	38⅓	60	184	174	358	4133 55	429 79		181 90	4745 24	1726 10	4975 93			6702 03
Elmore	7	7	8	215	—	—	7	48½	55	210	213	423	3101 18	820 20		1326 13	5247 51	672 88	5397 74	2027 41		7425 15
Idaho	23	14	22	621	—	—		91½	50	461	424	885	4609 15	1004	50	295 04	5958 19	867 62	4912 90	1124 55		6905 07
Kootenai	13	10	10	254	—	—	6	44	72	382	346	728	2242	1417 22		250 37	3909 59	462 70	2454 66	572 94	515 00	4005 30
Latah	59	46	71	1401	—	—	55	241½	84 5	1577	1450	3027	10101 75			1115 16	11216 91	1746 29	9986 45	1633 09		13365 82
Lemhi	9	8	10	282	—	—	7	44½	60	205	229	434	3310			374 32	3684 32	239 37	4218 28		52 00	4509 65
Logan	23	21	29	815	1	175	35	111	59	621	612	1233	9227 60	2922 84	744 65	1874 42	13961 42	689 38	10051 18	5276 80	397 37	17036 72
Nez Perce	16	15	21	260	1	100	14	80	75	442	456	898	3551	1901 40		525 83	5744 28	1768 12	3306 62	1306 14	60 00	6987 76
Oneida	29	5	51	1064	2	7	25	104	42	1299	1225	2524	4279 07	363 86	294 25	648 18	5586 36	1854 18	5848 12	158 51	1 50	7862 01
Owyhee	13	14	14	191	1	160		80½	54¼	196	166	362	6500 75	127 78	828 25	457 99	7914 77	6505 30	7012 50			13517 89
Shoshone	15	15	15	615	2	55	13	75	90	352	342	694	6862 20	2077 77		1275 71	10497 22	2415 32	9571 35		136 06	12122 73
Washington	30	30	34	1299	—	—	32	104¼	68	709	671	1380	6013 40	1775 53		357 01	6678 91	1540 69	7592 25			7572 25
Total	410	315	497	14311	18	2039	431	1733¾	60 1	13217	12524	25741	$121582 33	$18647 13	$7903 12	$20187 10	$169019 68	$32545 70	$127511 24	$35044 12	$3225 34	$202235 47

NOTE—Some monies used in emergencies do not appear in this table except in the total.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPT 1889

Ada County, Idaho—W. F. Ryals, County School Supt

Number of districts	39
Number of schools	66
Number of school houses	34
School houses owned by district	35
Scholars enrolled	2136
Libraries	1
Volumes in Libraries	800
Visits made by Superintendent	34
Visits made by Trustees	—
Visits of Trustees due and not made	—
Highest salary paid Teacher (per month)	$100 00
Lowest " " " "	40 00
Number of months schools were taught	178½
Proportional attendance	87 per cent

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of Boys between 5 and 21 years old	1429
Number of Girls between 5 and 21 years old	1448
Total Children	2877

Number of Teachers' Institutes held	1
Number of Teachers' who attended	45
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By Cash from balance on hand	$ 2,764 47
By Cash from County taxes	14,382 24
By Cash from District taxes	16,560 09
By Cash from Miscellaneous sources	1,993 28
Total	$35,653 82

Disbursements

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries and Janitor	$19,796 64
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, school furniture	4,432 55
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	4,950 00
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	3,110 35
Total	$32,159 43
Total receipts	$35,653 82
Total disbursements	32 159 43
Balance	$ 3,494 39

(Includes Boise City and Emmettsville Independent Districts)

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1889.

Alturas County, Idaho—Mrs. Frances Butler, County School Supt.

Number of Districts	12
Number of Schools	16
Number of school houses	12
School houses owned by district	6
Scholars enrolled	526
Libraries	5
Volumes in Libraries	504
Visits made by Superintendent	16
Visits made by Trustees	—
Visits of Trustees due and not made	—
Highest salary paid Teacher (per month)	$100 00
Lowest " " " "	47 50
Number of months schools were taught	43½
Proportional attendance	55 per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of Boys between 5 and 21 years old	364
Number of Girls between 5 and 21 years old	347
Total children	711

Number of Teachers' Institutes held	—
Number of Teachers who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By Cash balance on hand	$ 186 48
By Cash from County taxes	4158 21
By Cash from District taxes and bonds	5103 90
By Cash from Miscellaneous sources	
Total	$9448 39

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries, etc	$6004 41
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, school furniture	1292 45
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	48 57
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	1631 75
Total	$8977 18

Total receipts	$9448 39
Total disbursements	8977 18
Balance	$ 471 21

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1889

Bear Lake County, Idaho—R. Kennington, County School Supt.

Number of districts	16
Number of schools	16
Number of school houses	4
School houses owned by district	4
Scholars enrolled	702
Libraries	—
Volumes in Libraries	—
Visits made by Superintendent	33
Visits made by Trustees	57
Visits of Trustees due and not made	3
Highest salary paid Teacher (per month)	$ 75 00
Lowest " " " "	21 50
Number of months schools were taught	87½
Proportional attendance	57½ per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of Boys between 5 and 21 years old	1083
Number of Girls between 5 and 21 years old	1055
Total Children	2138

Number of Teachers' Institutes held	—
Number of Teachers' who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By Cash on hand beginning of year	$ 53 27
By Cash from County taxes	3,490 69
By Cash from District taxes	417 69
By Cash from Miscellaneous sources	——
Total	$3,961 65

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries and Janitor	$ 2073 28
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, school furniture	656 10
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	400 00
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	195 43
Total	$ 3324 81

Total receipts	$ 3,961 65
Total disbursements	3,324 81
In Treasury	$ 636 84

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1889.

Bingham County, Idaho—G. F. Gagon, County School Supt.

Number of districts	49
Number of schools	56
Number of school houses	32
School houses owned by district	23
Scholars enrolled	2349
Libraries	4
Volumes in Libraries	180
Visits made by Superintendent	36
Visits made by Trustees	493
Visits of Trustees due and not made	—
Highest salary paid Teacher (per month)	$100 00
Lowest " " " "	35 00
Number of months schools were taught	252
Proportional attendance	57½ per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of Boys between 5 and 21 years old	2556
Number of Girls between 5 and 21 years old	2312
Total Children	4868

Number of Teachers' Institutes held	1
Number of Teachers' who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By Cash from balance on hand	$ 4,389 83
By Cash from County taxes	17,553 03
By Cash from District taxes	5,229 67
By Cash from Miscellaneous sources	43 68
Total	$27,216 21

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries and Janitor	$17,712 48
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, school furniture	200 00
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	—
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	4,853 70
Total	$22,766 18

Total receipts	$27,216 21
Total disbursements	22,766 18
Balance	$ 4,450 03

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPT. 1889.

Boise County, Idaho—J. A. Lippincott, County School Supt.

Number of districts	20
Number of schools	22
Number of school houses	19
School houses owned by districts	17
Scholars enrolled	454
Libraries	1
Volumes in libraries	58
Visits made by Superintendent	22
Visits made by Trustees	97
Visits of Trustees due and not made	5
Highest salary paid teacher (per month)	$100 00
Lowest " " " "	40 00
Number of months schools were taught	116
Proportional attendance	69½ per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of boys between 5 and 21 years old	448
Number of girls between 5 and 21 years old	429
Total children	877

Number of Teachers' institutes held	None
Number of Teachers who attended	——
Number of Teachers who did not attend	——

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By cash on hand beginning of year	$ 3126 24
By cash from County taxes	6906 25
By cash from District taxes	——
By cash from miscellaneous sources	——
Total	$11042 49

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries	$ 7168 00
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, and school furniture	446 89
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	——
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	1124 75
Total	$ 8739 64

Total Receipts	$11042 49
Total Disbursements	8739 64
Balance	$ 2302 85

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1889.

Cassia County, Idaho—P. M. Niles, County School Supt.

Number of districts	26
Number of schools	25
Number of school houses	23
School houses owned by districts	21
Scholars enrolled	917
Libraries	—
Volumes in libraries	—
Visits made by Superintendent	86
Visits made by Trustees	—
Visits of Trustees due and not made	—
Highest salary paid teacher (per month)	$ 60 00
Lowest " " " "	25 00
Number of months schools were taught	93
Proportional attendance	85½ per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of boys between 5 and 21 years old	699
Number of girls between 5 and 21 years old	625
Total children	1324

Number of Teachers' institutes held	——
Number of Teachers who attended	——
Number of Teachers who did not attend	——

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By cash on hand beginning of year	$ 1527 87
By cash from County taxes	5592 84
By cash from District taxes	633 53
By cash from miscellaneous sources	26 45
Total	$ 7780 69

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries	$ 4895 87
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, and school furniture	376 75
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	587 40
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	589 06
Total	$ 6449 68

Total Receipts	$ 7780 69
Total Disbursements	6449 68
Balance	$ 1331 01

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1889.

Custer County, Idaho—Miss Ada Rippey, County School Supt.

Number of districts	11
Number of schools	11
Number of school houses	6
School houses owned by district	6
Scholars enrolled	210
Libraries	—
Volumes in Libraries	—
Visits made by Superintendent	10
Visits made by Trustees	79
Visits of Trustees due and not made	—
Highest salary paid Teacher (per month)	$100 00
Lowest " " " "	50 00
Number of months schools were taught	38½
Proportional attendance	60 per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of Boys between 5 and 21 years old	184
Number of Girls between 5 and 21 years old	174
Total Children	358

Number of Teachers' Institutes held	—
Number of Teachers' who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts

By Cash from balance on hand	$ 1,726 10
By Cash from County taxes	4,975 93
By Cash from District taxes	———
By Cash from Miscellaneous sources	———
Total	$ 6,702 03

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries and Janitor	$ 4,133 55
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, school furniture	429 79
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	———
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	181 90
Total	$ 4,745 24

Total receipts	$ 6,702 03
Total disbursements	4,745 24
Balance	$ 2,016 79

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1889.

Elmore County, Idaho—B. Clinton, County School Supt.

Number of districts	7
Number of schools	8
Number of school houses	7
School houses owned by district	6
Scholars enrolled	215
Libraries	—
Volumes in Libraries	—
Visits made by Superintendent	7
Visits made by Trustees	—
Visits of Trustees due and not made	—
Highest salary paid Teacher (per month)	$ 80 00
Lowest " " " "	50 00
Number of months schools were taught	48½
Proportional attendance	55 per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of Boys between 5 and 21 years old	210
Number of Girls between 5 and 21 years old	213
Total Children	423

Number of Teachers' Institutes held	—
Number of Teachers' who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By Cash on hand beginning of year	$ 672 38
By Cash from County taxes	5,397 94
By Cash from District taxes	2,027 41
By Cash from Miscellaneous sources	——
Total	$8,097 53

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries and Janitor	$ 3101 18
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, school furniture	820 20
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	——
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	1326 13
Total	$ 5247 51

Total receipts	$ 8,097 53
Total disbursements	5,247 51
In Treasury	$ 2850 02

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1889.

Idaho County, Idaho—H. Robbins, County School Supt.

Number of Districts	23
Number of Schools	22
Number of school houses	14
School houses owned by district	13
Scholars enrolled	621
Libraries	—
Volumes in Libraries	—
Visits made by Superintendent	—
Visits made by Trustees	15
Visits of Trustees due and not made	51
Highest salary paid Teacher (per month)	$92 00
Lowest " " " "	24 00
Number of months schools were taught	91½
Proportional attendance	50 per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of Boys between 5 and 21 years old	461
Number of Girls between 5 and 21 years old	424
Total children	885

Number of Teachers' Institutes held	None
Number of Teachers who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By Cash on hand beginning of year	$ 867 62
By Cash from County taxes	4012 90
By Cash from District taxes and bonds	1124 55
By Cash from Miscellaneous sources	
Total	$6005 07

Disbursements

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries, etc	$4609 15
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, school furniture	1004 00
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	50 00
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	295 04
Total	$5958 19

Total receipts	$6005 07
Total disbursements	5958 19
Balance	$ 46 88

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1889.

Kootenai County, Idaho—Jessie Kanouse, County School Supt.

Number of districts	13
Number of schools	10
Number of school houses	10
School houses owned by districts	9
Scholars enrolled	254
Libraries	—
Volumes in libraries	—
Visits made by Superintendent	6
Visits made by Trustees	20
Visits of Trustees due and not made	—
Highest salary paid teacher (per month)	$75 00
Lowest " " " "	30 00
Number of months schools were taught	44
Proportional attendance	72 per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of boys between 5 and 21 years old	382
Number of girls between 5 and 21 years old	346
Total children	728

Number of Teachers' institutes held	None
Number of Teachers who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By cash on hand beginning of year	$ 462 70
By cash from County taxes	2454 66
By cash from District taxes	572 94
By cash from miscellaneous sources	515 00
Total	$ 4005 30

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries	$ 2242 00
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, and school furniture	1417 22
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	250 37
Total	$ 3909 59

Total Receipts	$ 4005 30
Total Disbursements	3909 59
Balance	$ 95 71

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1889.

Latah County, Idaho—I. N Creekmur, County School Supt.

Number of districts	59
Number of schools	71
Number of school houses	46
School houses owned by districts	40
Scholars enrolled	1401
Libraries	—
Volumes in libraries	—
Visits made by Superintendent	55
Visits made by Trustees	89
Visits of Trustees due and not made	41
Highest salary paid teacher (per month)	$50 00
Lowest " " " "	30 00
Number of months schools were taught	24½
Proportional attendance	84½ per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of boys between 5 and 21 years old	1577
Number of girls between 5 and 21 years old	1450
Total children	3027

Number of Teachers' institutes held	1
Number of Teachers who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By cash on hand beginning of year	$ 1746 29
By cash from County taxes	9986 45
By cash from District taxes	1633 09
By cash from miscellaneous sources	—
Total	$13365 83

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries	$10101 75
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, and school furniture	—
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	—
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	1115 16
Total	$11216 91
Total Receipts	$13365 83
Total Disbursements	11216 91
Balance	$ 2148 92

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1889.

Lemhi County, Idaho—Thos. Elder, County School Supt.

Number of districts	9
Number of schools	10
Number of school houses	8
School houses owned by districts	8
Scholars enrolled	282
Libraries	—
Volumes in libraries	—
Visits made by Superintendent	7
Visits made by Trustees	5
Visits of Trustees due and not made	45
Highest salary paid teacher (per month)	$100 00
Lowest " " " "	50 00
Number of months schools were taught	44½
Proportional attendance	69 per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of boys between 5 and 21 years old	205
Number of girls between 5 and 21 years old	229
Total children	434

Number of Teachers' institutes held	——
Number of Teachers who attended	——
Number of Teachers who did not attend	——

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By cash on hand beginning of year	$ 239 37
By cash from County taxes	4218 28
By cash from District taxes	——
By cash from miscellaneous sources	52 00
Total	$ 4509 65

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries	$ 3310 00
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, and school furniture	——
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	——
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	374 32
Total	$ 3648 32

Total Receipts	$ 4509 65
Total Disbursements	3684 32
Balance	$ 825 33

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1889

Logan County, Idaho—H. F. Baker, County School Supt.

Number of Districts	23
Number of Schools	29
Number of school houses	21
School houses owned by district	18
Scholars enrolled	815
Libraries	1
Volumes in Libraries	175
Visits made by Superintendent	35
Visits made by Trustees	117
Visits of Trustees due and not made	15
Highest salary paid Teacher (per month)	$120 00
Lowest " " " "	40 00
Number of months schools were taught	111
Proportional attendance	59 per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of Boys between 5 and 21 years old	621
Number of Girls between 5 and 21 years old	612
Total children	1233

Number of Teachers' Institutes held	None
Number of Teachers who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By Cash on hand beginning of year	$ 689 38
By Cash from County taxes	10051 18
By Cash from District taxes and bonds	5276 80
By Cash from Miscellaneous sources	397 37
Total	$16414 73

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries, etc	$9227 60
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, school furniture	2922 84
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	744 65
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	1874 42
Total	$14769 51

Total receipts	$16414 73
Total disbursements	14969 51
Balance	$1645 22

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1889.

Nez Perce County, Idaho—S. G. Isaman, County School Supt.

Number of districts	16
Number of schools	21
Number of school houses	15
School houses owned by district	17
Scholars enrolled	260
Libraries	1
Volumes in Libraries	100
Visits made by Superintendent	14
Visits made by Trustees	120
Visits of Trustees due and not made	—
Highest salary paid Teacher (per month)	$125 00
Lowest " " " "	30 00
Number of months schools were taught	80
Proportional attendance	75 per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of Boys between 5 and 21 years old	442
Number of Girls between 5 and 21 years old	456
Total Children	898

Number of Teachers' Institutes held	1
Number of Teachers' who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES

Receipts.

By Cash from balance on hand	$ 1,768 12
By Cash from County taxes	3,306 62
By Cash from District taxes	1,306 14
By Cash from Miscellaneous sources	60 00
Total	$ 6,440 88

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries and Janitor	$ 3,551 00
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, school furniture	1901 40
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	525 83
Total	$ 5,978 23

Total receipts	$ 6,440 88
Total disbursements	5,978 23
In Treasury	$ 462 65

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1889

Oneida County, Idaho—W. T. Wright, County School Supt.

Number of Districts	29
Number of Schools	51
Number of school houses	5
School houses owned by district	4
Scholars enrolled	1064
Libraries	2
Volumes in Libraries	7
Visits made by Superintendent	25
Visits made by Trustees	160
Visits of Trustees due and not made	—
Highest salary paid Teacher (per month)	$70 00
Lowest " " "	20 00
Number of months schools were taught	104
Proportional attendance	42 per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of Boys between 5 and 21 years old	1299
Number of Girls between 5 and 21 years old	1225
Total children	2524

Number of Teachers' Institutes held	None
Number of Teachers who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By Cash on hand beginning of year	$1854 18
By Cash from County taxes	5848 12
By Cash from District taxes and bonds	158 51
By Cash from Miscellaneous sources	1 50
Total	$7862 31

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries, etc	$4279 07
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, school furniture	363 86
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	294 25
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	648 18
Total	$5585 36

Total receipts	$7862 31
Total disbursements	5585 36
Balance	$2276 95

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1889.

Owyhee County, Idaho—John Scales, County School Supt.

Number of districts	13
Number of schools	14
Number of school houses	14
School houses owned by district	10
Scholars enrolled	191
Libraries	1
Volumes in Libraries	160
Visits made by Superintendent	—
Visits made by Trustees	—
Visits of Trustees due and not made	—
Highest salary paid Teacher (per month)	$125 00
Lowest " " " "	60 00
Number of months schools were taught	80½
Proportional attendance	54¼ per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of Boys between 5 and 21 years old	196
Number of Girls between 5 and 21 years old	166
Total Children	362

Number of Teachers' Institutes held	—
Number of Teachers' who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By Cash on hand beginning of year	$ 6,505 39
By Cash from County taxes	7,012 50
By Cash from District taxes	———
By Cash from Miscellaneous sources	———
Total	$13,517 89

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries and Janitor	$ 6500 75
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, school furniture	127 78
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	828 25
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	457 99
Total	$ 7914 77

Total receipts	$13,517 89
Total disbursements	7,914 77
In Treasury	$ 5603 12

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1889.

Shoshone County, Idaho—A. O. Ingalls, County School Supt.

Number of districts	15
Number of schools	15
Number of school houses	15
School houses owned by districts	6
Scholars enrolled	615
Libraries	2
Volumes in libraries	55
Visits made by Superintendent	13
Visits made by Trustees	—
Visits of Trustees due and not made	—
Highest salary paid teacher (per month)	$100 00
Lowest " " " "	45 00
Number of months schools were taught	75
Proportional attendance	90 per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of boys between 5 and 21 years old	352
Number of girls between 5 and 21 years old	342
Total children	694

Number of Teachers' institutes held	——
Number of Teachers who attended	——
Number of Teachers who did not attend	——

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By cash on hand beginning of year	$ 2415 32
By cash from County taxes	9571 35
By cash from District taxes	——
By cash from miscellaneous sources	136 06
Total	$12122 73

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries	$ 6862 20
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, and school furniture	2077 77
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	——
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	1275 71
Total	$10215 68

Total Receipts	$12122 73
Total Disbursements	10215 68
Balance	$ 1907 05

STATISTICS FOR YEAR BEGINNING FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1889.

Washington County, Idaho—D. J. Richardson, County School Supt.

Number of districts	30
Number of schools	34
Number of school houses	30
School houses owned by districts	22
Scholars enrolled	1299
Libraries	—
Volumes in libraries	—
Visits made by Superintendent	32
Visits made by Trustees	118
Visits of Trustees due and not made	35
Highest salary paid teacher (per month)	$160 00
Lowest " " " "	30 00
Number of months schools were taught	104¼
Proportional attendance	68 per cent.

SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT.

Number of boys between 5 and 21 years old	709
Number of girls between 5 and 21 years old	671
Total children	7380

Number of Teachers' institutes held	1
Number of Teachers who attended	—
Number of Teachers who did not attend	—

SCHOOL FINANCES.

Receipts.

By cash on hand beginning of year	$ 1540 69
By cash from County taxes	7592 25
By cash from District taxes	—
By cash from miscellaneous sources	—
Total	$ 9132 94

Disbursements.

Cash paid for Teachers' salaries	$ 6013 40
Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, and school furniture	177 53
Cash paid for school libraries and apparatus	—
Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses	357 01
Total	$ 6547 94
Total Receipts	$ 9132 94
Total Disbursements	6547 94
Balance	$ 2585 00